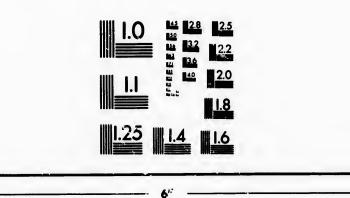


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Issued by the

CANADIAN PACIFICATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANDED TO THE SOCIAL CONTRACTOR OF T

June 1900

Canadian Pacific otels Railway Co.'s

While the perfect sleeping and dining car service of the Canadian Pacific Hallway provides every comfort and inxury for travellers making the continuous overland through trip, it has been found necessary to provide places at the principal points of interest among the mountains where tourists and others night explore and enjoy the magnificent scenery.

The Company has erected at convenient points hotels, which, by their special excellence, add another to the many elements of superiority for which

THE CHATEAU FRONTENAC-QUEBEC,

the quaintest and historically the most interesting city in America, is one of the finest hotels on the continent. It occupies a commanding position overlooking the St. Lawrence, its site being, perhaps, the grandest in the world The Chateau Frontenac was erected at a cost of over a million dollars, Rates, \$1.00 per day and upwards, with special arrangements for large parties and those making prolonged visits.

Address, "Manager, Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, Canada."

PLACE VICER HOTEL-MONTREAL

a handsome new structure in which are combined a hotel and passenger station. The building which faces Place Viger is most elaborately furnished and modernly appointed, the general style and elegance characterizing the Chateau Frontenac, at Quebec, being followed.

This hotel is operated on the European plan; rooms \$1.00 per day and upwards, large double rooms \$2.00, and with baths \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day.

Address, "Manager, Place Viger Hotel, Montreal, Canada."

THE KAMINISTICUIA-FORT WILLIAM, ONT.,

the western terminus of the Lake Houte and of the Eastern Division of the C. P. R.

C. P. 15.
Rates, \$2.50 per day and upwards, with special rates to large parties or those making an extended visit
Address, "MANAGER, The Kaministiquia Hotel, Fort William, Ont."

BANFF HOT SPRINGS HOTEL-BANFF, ALBA.,

in the Canadian National Park, on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, is placed on a high mountain promontory, 4,500 feet above the sea level, at the confluence of the Bow and Spray Rivers, and is a large and handsome structure, with every convenience that modern ingenuity can suggest, and costing over a quarter of a million dollars. Open from 15th May to ist October, Rates, \$3,00 per day and upwards, according to the rooms. Special rates by the week or month will be given on application to "MANAGER, Banfi Springs Hotel, Banfi, Alberta, N.W.T."

THE LAKE LOUISE CHALET-LACCAN, ALBA.

MOUNT STEPHEN HOUSE-FIELD, B.C.,

is a pretty chalet-like hotel, fifty miles west of Banf in Kicking Horse Canon, at the base of Mount Stephen—the chief peak of the Rockles, towering 8,000 feet above. This is a favorite place for tourists, mountain climbers and artists, and sport is plentful. Emerald Lake, seven miles away, being a capital fishing

The rates are \$3.00 per day, with special arrangements for parties stopping a week or longer. Apply to "MANAGER, Mount Stephen Honse, Field, B.C."

GLACIER HOUSE-GLACIER, B.C.,

is situated in the heart of the Selkirks within thirty minutes walk of the Great Glacler, which covers an area of about thirty-eight square miles. The hotel, which has recently been enlarged to accommodate the ever-increasing travel, is in a beautiful amplitheatre surrounded by lofty mountains. The rates are \$3.00 per day, with special arrangements for parties stopping a week or longer. Address. "MANAGER, Glacler House, Glacler, B.C."

HOTEL REVELSTOKE-REVELSTOKE, B.C.,

the gateway to the West Kootenay gold fields. This fine new structure, picturesquely located in the basin between the Selkirk and Gold Ranges, is handsomely appointed and complete in all details found in leading modern hotels.

Rates, \$3.00 per day and upwards. Apply to
"MANAGER, Hotel Revelstoke, Revelstoke, B.C."

THE FRASER CANON HOUSE-NORTH BEND, B.C.,

130 miles east of Vancouver, issituated on the Fraser River and is managed with the same attention to the comfort of its patrons that pervades all branches of the Company's service. The scenery along the Fraser River is well described as "feroclous," and the hotel is a comfortable base from which to explore. Rates, \$3.00 per day, with special arrangements for parties stopping a week or longer. Address, "Manager, Fraser Canon House, North Bend B.C."

HOTEL VANCOUVER-VANCOUVER,

the Pacific Coast terminus of the Railway, is a magnificent hotel designed to a commodate the large commercial business of the city, as well as the great number of tourists who always find it profitable and interesting to make here number of tourists will sales a supplied a day or longer.

Regular rates, \$3.00 per day and upwards, with special terms for prolonged

"MANAGER, Hotel Vancouver, Vancouver, B.C.

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Fishing and Shooting

IN THE

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

REACHED BY THE LINES OF THE

CANADIAN DACIFIC PAILWAY

FOURTH EDITION

Compiled from information furnished chiefly by N. E. Cormier, Provincial Game Warden and Fishery Overseer for the Province of Quebec, Avimer East, Que.

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ISSUED BY THE

PASSENGER TRAFFIC DEPT.
CANADIAN PACIFC RAILWAY
MONTREAL, JUNE, 1900.

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ini Canada....



N the variety and plenty of sport obtainable, at the minimum of expense and trouble, Canada has no rival; and it so happens that the best game districts of the Dominion are either in the immediate vicinity of, or at no great distance from, the Canadian Pacific Railway, and beyond the Dominion the road and its connections afford easy access for the angler and hunter to highly-favored places. Newfoundland is now brought within six hours' sail of the Canadian railways, and in the States contiguous to Canada the Canadian Pacific Railway and its connecting lines traverse the best fields for sport. The heart of the moose, caribou and deer country of New Brunswick and Eastern and Northern Quebec-country which is not only famed for its big game, but which abounds in trout-streams and small lakes inhabited by many varieties of fish-is penetrated; and for the greater part of the way between St. John, N.B., and Vancouver, on the Pacific, the Canadian Pacific passes through territory from which, in season, no sportsman, however untried he There is necessarily may be, should return empty-handed. considerable difference between the resources of one field Not merely is one locality more promising of and another. one kind of game than another—one good for caribou, but scant of moose; one well streaked with trout-streams, but affording less excellent bass fishing; one unsurpassed for geese and other wild fowl, but not so good as other localities for grouse. But there are some which combine many kinds of game, and will well repay the organization of a camping party, while some other places may be shot over during the day, permitting the sportsman to return to his temporary home at night. Some sportsmen, too, are not content to "rough it," however richly they may be rewarded, but require all the accessories of civilization that can reasonably be obtained; others regard the camp, the occasional inconveniences, and the complete change in mode of life as additional attractions to the search for and securing of their game.

The Canadian Pacific Railway traverses country of all kinds, and has opened up to sportsmen vast tracts hitherto practically inaccessible, and, while reaching shooting and fishing grounds hitherto unworked, conveys its passengers to the field of their operations in more than ordinary comfort and luxury.

Game laws are in force in the provinces of the Dominion, and will be found in a condensed form in the regular editions of "Fishing and Shooting," a pamphlet issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.



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LMOST the entire Province of Quebec is an intricate network of waterways which not only form, amidst delightful scenes, the grandest canoe routes of the world, but give easy means of communication throughout the whole territory. The most remote fields, parts of which are as yet undisturbed as they were centuries ago, are not difficult of access. Railways lead to their very portals, where visitors, whether anglers, hunters or canoe men, are enabled to arrange for guides, camping outfits, etc., at comparatively little expense. It is possible—whatever the enthusiast's desires may be—whether for the kingly moose, the caribou, the deer or smaller game, whether from the lordly salmon to the brook trout—to have them fully gratified in this great domain whose labyrinth of woods and waters afford the most glorious outings.

It would be impossible within the limits of this pamphlet to mention in detail all the different localities where fish and game are plentiful, for that would include the particularizing of almost countless places, but a perusal of these pages will give the intending visitor a fair idea of the best regions for sport, how they may be reached, and other information that will be found useful.

A CONVENIENT STARTING POINT.

The city of Montreal is the most convenient centre from which visiting sportsmen can reach the various fishing and shooting districts of Quebec. It is the commercial metropolis of Canada, a city of over 300,000 people, where converge the leading Canadian railways, principal of which is the Canadian Pacific, whose lines, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, form the longest continuous railway in the world, and several American railways—from New York, Boston, Portland and other cities of the United States—find entrance to the city over their tracks.

Montreal has unexcelled hotel accommodation—the magnificent new Place Viger Hotel at the East End, owned and operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, ranking amongst the leading hotels of America.

The angler need scarcely leave the city, if not inclined to venture into the wilderness or away from the enjoyments of the accessories of civilization. The rivers forming the island on which Montreal stands furnish very fair sport. In the St. Lawrence, both above and below the Lachine Rapids and the Back River on the other side of the island, are to be found bass, maskinonge, doré and pike, and further away, and yet within an hour's ride by train, are other places to which reference is made in other pages.

THE MASTIGOUCHE LAKES.

Some of the best fishing waters are along the north shore of the St. Lawrence, and amongst these are the noted Mastigouche Lakes. They are reached from Montveal by the Canadian Pacific Railway to Joliette, 55 miles, and the St. Gabriel de Brandon branch to St. Gabriel de Brandon, 22 miles further north. The village, which contains two



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S PLACE VIGER HOTEL AND STATION, MONTREAL.

hotels, is located on the shores of Lake Maskinonge, a large and pretty sheet of water. Maskinonge are large and plentiful in the lake, some of them weighing as high as 65 lbs., and generally ranging from 15 to 30 lbs., and within a radius of ten miles of Lake Maskinonge are a number of smaller lakes and trout streams which afford excellent fishing.

Beyond these are the famed Mastigouche lakes, fifty in number. The majority of these being leased to the Mastigouche Fishing Club, which has established a club house on Lake Simeon, are not available to the general public, but visiting sportsmen, properly introduced, have little difficulty in obtaining the privileges of membership either here or at the club houses of similar organizations in other parts of the Province. These lakes are reached from St. Gabriel de Brandon by conveyance over a 15-mile road which follows

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the Mastigouche River. The country is well timbered and well settled, and throughout the district there are numerous deer; bears are also occasionally met, rabbits are plentiful, and there is capital partridge and fairly good duck shooting.

To the west and sonthwest of these, however, and only 20 miles from St. Gabriei de Brandon, which distance is covered by waggon road, are other lakes equally as promising to the angler. In the townships of Provost, Masson and Brassard are a series of lakes—St. Louis, Oboupsawm, St. Gregoire, St. Servius, Kanker, etc., which might almost be taken for duplicates of the Mastigouche chain, and these all teem with red and grey trout, as well as with other species.

Beyond these lakes is another region, or rather a continuation of the same region, of which St. Michel des Saints is the last outpost. It is situated on the Mattawin River, which rises in Lake Cyprès, 20 miles to the southwest, and flows easterly into the St. Maurice. On Lac des Pins is the farm of the Oblat Fathers (La Ferme des Peres), six miles from St. Michei des Saints-an excellent stopping place, where canoes and guides can be obtained. There is a fine and picturesque canoe route from St. Michel des Saints down the Mattawin, and with a few easy portages the St. Maurice to the east can be reached by that From La Ferme des Peres to the mouth of the Mattawin, near which is the Baptiste Far.a, where good accommodation and supplies can be had, is a three or four days' journey, the distance being about 75 miles. wooded region abounds in large and small game, and the fishing on the Mattawin and its numerous tributaries is capital. On the St. Maurice steamer can be taken to Grandes Piles 25 miles south, and from there the C.P.R. gives quick communication with Montreal and Quebec.

By branching off at the four-mile Ailard portage, 25 miles east of La Ferme des Peres, the headwaters of the Rivière du Loup are reached, and by different routes through a chain of lakes and fishing streams one can reach the C.P.R. at Louiseville, 74 miles from Montreal. This trip need occupy but three or four days, but the opportunities for sport en route are sufficient to induce its prolongation.

At a distance of about 23 miles from St. Barthelemi station (10 miles west of Louiseville), are also fishing waters which the visitor will find worth a trial.

THE ST. MAURICE.

The whole district drained by the St. Maurice River, which gives its name to all this territory, and its tributaries is a vast labyrinth of lakes and connecting streams. The St. Maurice has a length of nearly 400 miles, being one of the largest tributaries of the St. Lawrence, into which it empties at the city of Three Rivers. There are several hundred lakes ranging from half a mile to 12 miles in area whose waters are received by the St. Maurice, and many of these are stocked with the largest and gamest speckled trout, while in all the coarser species can be caught. In certain portions game is



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abundant. This section is reached from Three Rivers, on the Canadian Pacific, 95 miles from Montreal, where the Piles Branch is taken to Grandes Piles, 30 miles.

One need not go far up the St. Maurice for good sport, for a pleasant drive from Three Rivers, or a shorter one from Lac a la Tortue, a station on the branch railway, takes one to the Shawenagan river, which usually furnishes heavy strings of trout, some of which are of good size.

From Grandes Piles comfortable steamers run regularly to La Tuque, 68 miles north, and in the intervening distance there are many places at which capital sport can be secured. The Mattawin Farm and Riviére aux Rats Farm (the latter



caribou and deer, as well as for mink, otter, beaver, martin, raccoon, foxes and for duck, partridge and wild geese, and in the scarcely disturbed solitudes further north even greater opportunities for the gun and rod will be found.

The St. Maurice offers numerous attractive canoe routes, which by varied courses traverse widely separated portions of the country. This river can be followed to its head waters from which short portages lead to the upper waters of the Gatineau and the Ottawa rivers to the west. The former route by canoe can be terminated at Gracefield, 61 miles north of Ottawa city, with which it is connected by rail; and the other (via Jean de Terre, Desert River, the Tomasine, Lac Barriere, Grand Lac Victoria and Lake Temiskaming) at Temiskaming, where a branch railway leads to Mattawa, on the main line of the C.P.R., 318 miles from Montreal. Either

of these trips should occupy four or five weeks if taken leisurely, but could be made in probably three weeks without

any undue haste being required.

A shorter trip is to leave the St. Maurice at the Manouan, and proceeding by Lac Wabashontyunk and Nemicaching to the Forks of the Lievre, follow down that river to Buckingham, on the Lower Ottawa, between Ottawa City and Montreal, part of this trip being made by steamer. A variation of this trip can also be made by Big Trout River and Lake (Mejomangoos) and down the Lievre to Buckingham, This trip need occupy little more than a fortnight.

Instead of going up the Manouan, the St. Maurice can be followed to Lac Asiniwan and Lac des Battures de Sable, and thence to Lac Au Male, from which both the Ottawa and the Gatineau and Lievre can be reached, through one of the finest game countries on the continent, in which there is also unsur-

passed fishing.

If a more extended trip is desired—one reaching into the farther north whose solitudes are as yet almost unbroken, there are splendid routes leading by way of Lakes Obutiagama and Chibiogouma to the remote Mistassini Lake, the great inland sea of which so little is known, except that around and about it game both large and small abounds.

By other routes, Lake St. John to the east can be reached either by the Askitiche and Nicabeau and the Chamouchouan River; by the Little Bostonnais River; by the Big Bostonnais River, and by La Croche River, and then from lake

to lake.

Along the St. Maurice and its tributaries are scattered a number of settlers, and the Hudson's Bay Company has established posts at La Tuque, at Coocoocache, 42 miles distant from La Tuque; Weymontaching, 40 miles from Coocoocache; Kickendatch, 60 miles further, and Manowan, 65 miles from Weymontachaing.

The routes mentioned above do not include all that can be profitably followed, for diversions can be made by countless streams, each with its own characteristic features of scenery

and sport.

ABOUT QUEBEC.

Before reaching Quebec one can find good trout fishing by a fifteen-mile drive up Portneuf River from Portneuf station (30 miles from Quebec). The trout weigh from \(^3\) lb. to 2\(^1\) lbs., the majority ranging from the former weight to 1\(^1\) lbs.

There are some good points for the angler immediately around the City of Quebec, where the Chateau Frontenac, the famous \$1,000,000 hotel, erected and operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, makes convenient and luxurious headquarters for the tourist. The St. Charles River is a famous salmon stream as high up as the Lorette Falls, nine miles from its mouth, and in St. Charles lakes are lake and brook trout. Lake Beauport, 13 miles from the city, is a favorite resort for local anglers, and in the neighborhood are other waters, directions to which and their capabilities for providing sport can be learned in the city.

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mediately tenac, the Canadian luxurious tiver is a 'alls, nine lake and city, is a rhood are illties for Directly north of the city, 190 miles by the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway, is Lake St. John, the home of the ouananiche. Marvellous tales have been told of this species, which is found in but few waters, and it is admitted that they are the gamest, strongest and hardest fighting fish that ever tested skill and tackle. It would be difficult to



CHATEAU FRONTENAC, DUFFERIN TERRACE, QUEBEC.
(OPERATED BY THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. Co.)

imagine a more attractive centre for the canoer and the fishermen than this broad lake with its hundreds of miles of tributary rivers extending far into a great unknown land. With skilled Indian guides the explorer can follow streams at will, penetrating the lonely haunts of big game in regions rarely visited by white men, travelling for days upon waters swarming with trout and finding sport unlimited. At Roberval, on Lake St. John, is a fine hotel, another at Grande Descharge, and steamers ply in the lake, from which the Saguenay flows to the St. Lawrence. Lake Edward, between Quebec and St. John, is another excellent fishing water at which there is also a good hotel.

Along the Lower St. Lawrence are many noted salmon fishing streams which can be reached by rail or steamer.

THE LAURENTIAN MOUNTAINS.

Immediately north of Montreal are the Laurentian Mountains, which are penetrated by the Labelle Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Labellé. This is a charming region, diversified by high mountains, pleasant valleys, and a vast tangle of lakes and streams which have no superior amongst the trout fishing waters of America.

It is only a 20-mile run to Ste. Therese, where the railway through the Laurentians branches off to the north, and



IN THE LAURENTIAN HILLS.

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and w thirty fishing excelle mer re is a ste engag guests to driv thirteen miles further is St. Jerome, from which another branch leads to Montcalm. On this branch is New Glasgow, prettily situated on the side of a mountain and in the valley below, near the waterfalls of a mountain stream. There are two hotels and excellent facilities for camping amidst the most delightful environments. Above the falls is good fly trout fishing, and in Lac L'Achigan, about eleven miles away, there are bass, large grey and some red trout, while in the lakes a few miles further north bass are plentiful. Between St. Jerome and Ste. Sophie, is Ste. Julienne, where there is excellent trout fishing and to which place sportsmen are attracted in the fall of the year by the capital woodcock shooting on the flat lands.

Shawbridge, nine miles from St. Jerome on the Labelle branch, and forty-two from Montreal, is the gateway to the



lake district of Ste. Angelique, a region little known to tourists and where there are good camping, boating and fishing. Two miles further on, the Montfort Junction Railway leads to another virgin field, winding up the mountain sides to one of the highest points in the Province. In the lakes and brooks are red and trout, both grey, and in the woods are red deer, ruffed grouse and rabbits. There is a fine new hotel at Montfort.

From St. Margaret, or Belisle's Mills, it is a

three-mile drive to Ste. Marguerite, a pretty village on Lac Masson, where from the crest of a near-by mountain a glorious landscape is obtained. Within view are no fewer than eighteen lakes—all capital fishing waters—and north and east is Lac Charlebois, famous for its trout. By a series of dams a water-way has been constructed from Lac Masson to Lac des Islets, the banks of which are incomparable as a camping ground.

Near where the Laurentians reach their greatest altitude is the pleasant village of Ste. Agathe des Monts, sixty-four miles from Montreal, delightfully situated on Lac des Sables, and within a radius of seven or eight miles are no fewer than thirty-three lakes, in nearly all of which there is trout fishing. On the sloping banks of Lac des Sables, which afford excellent camping facilities, are a number of handsome sun-excellent camping facilities, are a number of Montreal. There is a steam launch on the lake, and small boats can easily be engaged, the larger hotels usually supplying them free to guests. The roads in the vicinity are good, enabling visitors to drive through the country and reach nameless lakelets in

which few lines have been cast. Good hotel accommodation is provided, there being five hotels and several good boarding houses in the village. The rates at the hotels are from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day, with material reductions for prolonged visits, and good accommodation can be secured elsewhere from \$3.00 per week upwards.

From Ste. Agathe it is an attractive seven mile drive to Ste. Lucie, around which cluster twenty fishing lakes. The village boasts of an hotel at which visitors can be supplied with boats, fishing tackle and vehicles. Eighteen miles away—and more tempting to the sportsman than to those in quest of rest and repose, are several lakes, in a wild region where red deer, lynx and partridge are found.

St. Faustin, on the railway line, seventy-eight miles from Montreal, has its quota $i\ell$ well-stocked lakes, in close proximity.

St. Jovite, eight miles further north, is another charming lake centre, picturesquely situated in a broad valley. The Riviere au Diable, a noted trout stream, flows through the village. Among the lakes in the immediate vicinity are Lac Long, 1½ miles away, celebrated for its salmon trout and large pike; Lac Brochet, two miles from the village, in which pike. perch and doré are plentiful; Lac Ouimet, three miles, an island dotted sheet, which has been called "the fisherman's paradise" and Lac Lamoureux, Clair, Desmarais, Mercier and others as yet unamed.

Lac Tremblant, the largest lake in the district, is reached from either St. Jovite, Montagne Tremblant or Conception, the next railway station north. Salmon trout and grey trout, the latter of which average from seven to ten pounds, are plentiful, and there is good shooting in the locality. Mount Tremblant is alluring to mountain climbers, it being a day's scramble to the top, where the incomparable views which its eminences afford amply recompense one's exertions. On the summit and side are the three Stair lakes, connected by grand waterfalls, whose thunderings vibrate the earth and give the mountain its name. So peculiarly fascinating are the surroundings, and so eminently fitted for the purpose is the place, that its early erection into a great provincial park is assured.

The terminus of the railway is at Labelle, 100 miles from Montreal, a village on the Riviere Rouge, from which, within easy distance, are numerous lakes in which are calmon trout and grey trout bass, dore and pike. Bark canoes and small boats and guides can be secured at Labelle.

Ten miles further north from Labelle station is La Macaza, an excellent road following the River Rouge to Macaza Falls. There are a multitude of lakes in this district, largest of which is Lac Chaud, in which salmon trout and grey trout, etc., are found.

Further away to the north is St. Ignace de Nominingue, the centre of the Nominingue district, to which there is a good road from Labelle, 20 miles away. Amongst the large number of lakes in this vicinity, there being thirty unnamed within miles charg Label is an Boats

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iningue, iere is a the large innamed within a radius of four miles—are Grand Lac Nominingue, 33 miles in circumference, the River Nominingue forming a discharge by which the Rouge can be followed 13 miles to Labelle, Little Lac Nominingue in which, like its big brother, is an abundance of grey trout, dore, pike, white fish, etc. Boats and guides can be secured at St. Ignace de Nominingue.

By driving from Labelle to Rapide L'Orignal, through a pleasant country, in which there is excellent fishing and shooting en route, a cance trip can be made down the Lievrs to Buckingham, and the delights of the outing will be exhanced by running up the Lievre to the Ferme Neuve, which would add a day to the four days, which the trip from Labelle to Buckingham would require, but a whole week would be more profitably spent on the outing. The return can be made by the Rouge to Calumet or the Riviere du Nord to Lachute, from both of which towns Montreal is reached by a short railway run.

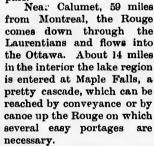
THE LOWER OTTAWA.

Between the cities of Montreal and Ottawa, a distance of 112 miles, are many desirable fishing waters and shooting grounds not far away from the Ottawa River, and which are easily accessible.

Ste. Anne de Bellevue, where the waters of the Ottawa join the St. Lawrence, Vaudreuil, Hudson and Rigaud, which are about an hour's ride from Montreal on the Canadinan

Pacific, are favorite resorts for local fishermen, whose catch includes bass, dore and pike.

Near Calumet, 59 miles from Montreal, the Rouge comes down through the



From Montebello and Pointe au Chene there are good roads to capital fishing and shooting within a range

of from 15 to 25 miles, and from Papineauville the waters of the Nation and Blanche and La Petite Rouge can be reached. St. Andre Avellin, 9 miles, and Hartwell, 13 miles further, being the centre of excellent trout fishing lakes and streams, and in the surrounding country there are plenty of deer, ruffed grouse rabbits and ducks, as well as fox and raccoon. From Thurso, a drive of about 25 miles, takes one to another district equally as good for sport—Mulgrave, Derry, Ripon and Lathbury.





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On the Ottawa River, between Papineauville and Buckingham, there is good fishing and duck shooting at Campbell's Bay, which is most conveniently reached from Rockland Station.

THE LIEVRE.

Back of Buckingham, a prettily situated town of 3,000 people, on the banks of the Lievre river, at Dufferin falls, three miles from the railway station, is another attractive region, where red deer and small game are plentiful within ten miles of the town. Further away, the game, of course, is more plentiful, but at no great distance the sportsman can be assured of excellent shooting. There are magnificent cascades where the railway crosses the Lievre and others at the town, beyond which the river is navigable for large steamers to High Falls, 25 miles distant. There is a good daily steamboat service on this part of the route. High Falls presents a pleasing picture. The cataract itself rivals a section of Niagara in its grandeur, and the magnificent forested banks add to the picturesqueness of the scene. From the head of the Falls another steamboat plies as far as Oxbow Farm, a pleasant sail of three and a half hours. There is good accommodation at the farm for travellers, and from here canoe can be taken by Lac des Sables and Thirty-One Mile Lake to the Gatineau via Post Creek. Another route up the Lievre is to Tapanee River, and up that stream and Lake Tapanee, Silver Lake streams and Piscatoshin Lake to Baskatong Depot farm, and then down the Gatineau, there being ten short and easy portages on the journey. A third route is up the Lievre to the Forks, 225 miles from Buckingham, and taking the west branch to the Gatineau via Lakes Mejamangoos and Mishomish. Between the Forks and the Gatineau are 23 portages, which are not difficult, and three days would be occupied in making this part of the trip.

One can reach the St. Maurice, and thence any of the other districts to the east by taking the east branch. At Ferme Neuve, formerly called Mountain Farm, 125 miles up the Lievre, good accommodation is available, and throughout the whole region beyond are lumber camps, whose hospitality is usually freely offered. Near the farm is Mount Job, whose steep ascent offers opportunities for mountain climbers, and from whose summit a grand panorama of woodland, stream and lake unfolds itself.

From East Templeton, 109 miles from Montreal, there are well-made roads to a good deer country commencing ten miles away in the Townships of Templeton, Denholm and surrounding country. The trout fishing is good also.

THE UPPER OTTAWA.

The region of the Upper Ottawa is not surpassed anywhere as a game country, either in its vastness or the quality and quantity of sport it furnishes. It includes the famous Temiskaming country and other park-like sections that are scarcely if at all inferior to it. The Canadian Pacific Railway skirts the Ottawa for 356 miles, and while beyond Ottawa

JORE.

City it runs along the Ontario bank, the towns on its line form the most convenient bases from which tours can be made into Quebec.

Arnprior, 52 miles from Ottawa, where guides and boats can be procured, is situated on Lac des Chats, an expansion of the Ottawa, in which there is capital bass fishing, especially at des Chats rapids, where, as along other parts of this great waterway, are excellent camping grounds.

Pembroke, a large town of 5,000 population, is another important point near which excellent trout, black bass, dore and maskinonge fishing is obtainable. It is situated on Allumette Lake, another expansion of the Ottawa, and 15 miles below the town are the Paquette Rapids, than which there is no better spot for camping, nor one that affords better chances for obtaining a good string. Eleven miles from Pembroke, good bass fishing can be obtained, near Petewawa, a station on the Canadian Pacific. By taking steamer from Pembroke to Fort William, Quebec, 15 miles up the river, one reaches good trout fishing streams, and there is a summer hotel at the Fort, which makes comfortable headquarters; or the trip can be extended by steamer to Rapide des Joachims, 45 miles, through Deep River, which is the Ottawa under another name.

From Chalk River, a divisional point on the Canadian Pacific, a five-mile drive takes one to the Ottawa, which is crossed by ferry to Schyan Point, from which there is a good canoe route to the head of Schyan Lake, 40 miles, and Bass Lake, or up the Little Schyan and Latour's Creek. Speckled trout, some of very large size, are in abundance in these and tributary waters, and close to the river deer are to be found and moose further back.

The waters of the Du Moine are reached from Moor Lake Station by a five-mile drive to Des Joachims, from which it is a twenty-mile drive to Rowanton, where canoe can be taken up the Du Moine to Big Lake, there being excellent hunting—moose, deer and bear, hesides smaller game—in the country beyond Kowanton; and the trip can be extended to Grand Lac Victoria, on the Upper Ottawa, from which tours can be made indefinitely in every direction—east, west and north—to Lake Temiskaming and to James' Bay in the far north, or one can retrace his steps by a variety of watery paths southwards to different points on the Ottawa.

Fifteen miles from Des Joachim is Reddy's, a good stopping place on the Du Moine, and from it a road leads to what is called a sportsman's paradise on the Black and Coulonge Rivers, the Black involving a drive of about 20 miles and the Coulonge of one of about 50. A return to civilization can be made by canoe either down the Black or Coulonge, which are large streams, and there is capital fishing and shooting en route. Reddy's can also be reached from Mackey Station of the C. P. R. by canoeing up the Du Moine, but it is not the usual route taken.

The west branch of the Du Moine is also a good canoe stream, and up Fils du Grand Lac (about 40 miles) there are lots of moose as well as other game.

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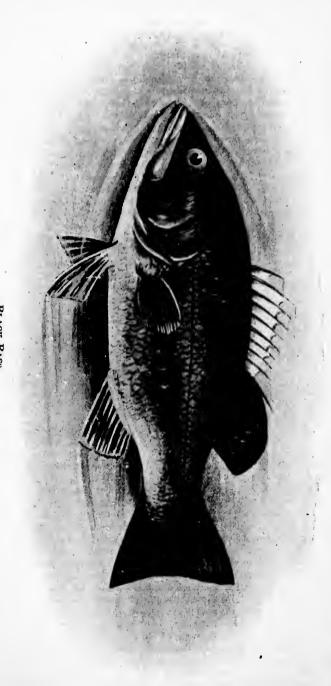
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Bear River, along which is good moose and deer hunting, as well as fishing, within 15 miles of the Ottawa, is reached from Rockliffe, immediately across the Ottawa, which makes excellent headquarters for sportsmen.

From Deux Rivières another good game and canoeing country can be reached. Eighteen miles up Maganasipi River is the Hull Lumber Company's farm on Lake Lindsay, from which Caughwana Lake is distant 17 miles over a fairly good road, or part of the way can be done by canoe up the Maganasipi to a small creek which flows 'nto Russell Lake, from which it is a short portage to Caughwana. Trout weighing from two to three pounds abound. From Caughwana the trip can be extended through Brule Lake, 12 miles long into Sand Lake, thence by a smaller lake and Garden River into Sair's Lake, and by the Kippewa River to Kippewa Lake, near Temiskaming, where the railway is reached; or from Sair's Lake a variety of trips can be made of greater or less extent by following the different water courses.



the different water courses. All through this region there are plenty of moose, deer and bear, as well as otter, beaver, martin and mink, and there is good fishing, red and grey trout being found in nearly all the lakes. The trip from Deux Rivières to Kippewa can be made easily in five days, and the return to Montreal by train in a night or a day, there being two trains from Mattawa every week day.

MATTAWA.

Mattawa is on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and can be reached in eleven hours' run from Montreal. It is

a good sized town and a great fur trading place for many years past, with comfortable hotels, and from it the contiguous country can be exploited. McCracken's Lake, four miles distant, is reached by waggon road. Splendid sport can be obtained here. Speckled trout weighing from 3 to 4 pounds being plentiful. McCracken's Lake is separated by a short portage from Lake Timmins, a somewhat similar sheet of water, and in the surrounding forests are to be found moose, deer, bear, ruffed grouse, etc. Antoine Creek, which empties into the Ottawa, a few miles above Mattawa is another noted stream, and following it up another cluster of good fishing waters are met. There are good camping facilities all along these lakes, which, however, are so near Mattawa that many prefer to drive out to them in the early morning and return at night.

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THE TEMISKAMING.

The great Lake Temiskaming—"the lake of the deep and shallow water"—is reached at Temiskaming station, a two hours run from Mattawa. The railway, notched in the river bank, closely follows the sinuosities of the Ottawa, which north of Mattawa, is a succession of long reaches and expansions with intervening rapids. There is the interesting scenic combination of great pine lands, rugged mountains, many sparkling streams and dashing waterfalls which with the swiring waters of the greater river present a glorious panorama. To the east Beauchene and Bolsfranc lakes and their outflowing streams furnish good sport.



FALLS OF MATTAWABIKA.

Lake Temiskaming is a magnificent body of water that stretches for 75 miles north, with a varying width of from one to three miles, and along its entire length the grandeur of the scenery appeals as strongly to the lover of nature as the prolificacy of its woods and waters does to the ardent sportsman. It is the great link in the chain of waterways by which all parts of this region are reached.

At Temiskaming Station is a fine hotel—the Bellevue—which is the most convenient as well as the most comfortable headquarters for sportsmen and tourists visiting the country, and also a favorite rendezvous for persons suffering from hay fever and similar maladies, the air being clear and bracing, the surroundings congenial and the conditions favorable for recuperation. The Bellevue is a modernly built house, well appointed and nicely furnished, lighted by electricity, with bathrooms, etc., and in a spacious adjoining building, has a billiard room, bowling alley and amusement hall. Good guides,

canoes and all necessary supplies are procurable here, and licenses to hunt can be obtained at the hotel, whose manager will arrange for expeditions on short notice.

In all this region are lakes abounding with speckled trout, black hass, grey trout, pike, dore, maskinonge, etc., and there are moose, deer, bear, ruffed grouse duck, and further north caribou, besides many fur-bearing animals.

Running in connection with the Bellevue Hotel and meet

ing the Canadian Pacific trains is a perfectly equipped line of steamers These steamers run regularly and the timetablesare so arranged that a couple of days can be pleasant-



A RIVER CAMP.

ly spent in reaching the head of the lake, and a week or longer in making the round trip.

Opemikan (Obimikan, the narrows, where there is swift water), nine miles from Temiskaming, is a fine spot for fishing and shooting. Daily trips can be made from Temiskaming and the return made in the evening.

Kippewa River, 21 miles further north, is another excellent spot. This river flows from Lake Kippewa, and has a fall of 300 feet in the nine miles of its length. It has many rapids, and also a fine falls about three miles from its mouth.

On the Narrows is old Fort Temiskaming, one of the oldest trading posts of the Hudson's Bay Company, and which is destined to become a home for pleasure seekers, several summer cottages having already been built.

Fifty-two miles up the lake is Ville Marie, formerly known as Baie des Peres, where the steamers generally tie up for the night, unless special arrangements have been previously made to proceed further up the lake. Travellers have the option of remaining on board the steamer or stopping at an hotel, of which there are several in the village, which has a population of about 800. At several other places opportunities are offered the sportsman to remain over and enjoy the capital bass fishing and good shooting, in the fall of the year especially, there being numberless flocks of wild geese on their southward flight, ducks, plover, etc.

There are several places on the Ontario side—Liskeard, Haileybury, etc., which form convenient bases for shooting

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and fishing parties, and at Montreal River, the outlet for the great Temagaming country, there is perhaps the finest scenery in the whole region.

At North Temiskaming, at the head of the lake, the Ottawa River in its more contracted form flowing into Temiskaming, is once more seen, here bearing the name of Des Quinze River from the fact of there being fifteen rapids in the fifteen miles of its course, the Devil's Chute, a few miles from the mouth, being a remarkably picturesque waterfall.

Beyond Lake Temiskaming waterways lead in all directions through a great game and fishing region, and form par excellence the great cance routes of the world. The scenery is very attractive—a constant succession of scenic surprises throughout the whole region.

James Bay can be reached in about 21 days from the head of the lake by way of the Des Quinze, a river of rapids along which runs a good waggon road to Lac des Quinze with very few portages, both well beaten and clean from constant travel, to Great Lake des Quinze, and thence by paths but little more difficult to the southern end of Hudson's Bay. This route takes one through the entire length of such beautiful and picturesque lakes as Abittibi, and the return trip can be made by the same route or by others, which will bring the traveller out to the Canadian Pacific at Missanabie Station, north of Lake Superior.

If, however, instead of going north to James Bay, he wishes to travel eastward by equally as good canoe routes, he can go from Lacdes Quinze by the "alligators" of the lumbering companies to Lac Expanse and thence by Grand Lac Victoria and Lac Barriere, Bouchette River and lake, and up the Ottawa and by an infinite number of ways reach the St. Maurice, and paddle down the stream to Grandes Piles, where railway communication with the outer world is again gained. This is the grandest of all canoe trips, and the outing would occupy about six weeks in a leisurely fashion. A pleasant three weeks' trip is to strike off from the Ottawa to the Gatineau and going by Lake Mejomangoos and down the west fork of the Lievre to Buckingham. A third outing, also occupying about three weeks, is from Lac Barriere via Kakebonga and Jean de Terre River and Baskatong, Silver Lake streams and Tapanee River and thence down the Lievre. Or these trips can be extended further eastward, as already mentioned, to Lake St. John, north of Quebec City, and the return home made from there by railway.

LAKE KIPPEWA.

Another charming water is Lake Kippewa, lying directly to the east of Tenniskaming, from which it is reached by the short line of railway which follows up the rapid waters of Gordon Creek. Kippewa is dotted with innumerable islands, on some of which are lovely lakelets, and its arms spread out like the tentacles of a huge octopus in many directions, giving it a coast line of about 600 miles. Steamers make trips in different directions which reveal the splendors of these waters.

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ng directly ned by the waters of ple islands, pread out ons, giving rips in difse waters, whose intricacies are suggested by its Indian appellation, which means "hiding place." There is hotel accommodation at the village of Kippewa, where the tourist can also arrange for guides, etc. Kippewa gives a bewildering choice of canoe routes—one by the Maganasipi to Deux Rivieres, another by the DuMoine to Des Joachims, each occupying from six to eight days, a third by Ostaboining Lake and Fraser River to Quinze Bay and the head of Lake Temiskaming, and thence by steamer, an eight to ten day's cuting; another via North River, Birch Lake, Cascakanan Lake, thence by Ross Lake to Lake Expanse and down the Ottawa to Lake Temiskaning, which would occupy about a fortnight. These trips could be multiplied indefinitely, and some would take from a few days to a few weeks, but the whole summer could be passed in these delightful solitudes with scarcely a duplication



NATURAL CANAL, LAKE KIPPEWA.

of route, and with innumerable deviations one can paddle and shoot and fish at will, and reach the furthest north at Hudson's Bay, the nearer west, or glide down upon those magnificent highways of waters that terminate with the incomparable St. Lawrence.

THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS, ETC.

The waters of the Eastern Townships, a short railway trip from Montreal, afford excellent sport for the angler. Brome Lake, a beautiful sheet of water, 60 miles distant, has an at traction in its bass fishing. Boats and guides can be obtained at Knowlton, where there is good accommodation for visitors.

In Lake Memphremagog, which lies partly in Vermont, there are lake trout and pickerel. Magog station is a convenient place for reaching either this lake or Magog River; and other lakes, especially those near North Hatley, are convenient to railway communication.

Lake Megantic, 175 miles from Montreal, is another noted water, lying adjacent to Maine. In the bays and inlets speckled trout rise readily to the fly, and all the tributaries of the lake are well stocked with them. Large trout, scaling as high as 20 and 25 pounds, have been caught in the lake on trolls during June and September, and in the surrounding waters there is splendid fishing, while the woods of Megantic—alive with deer and smaller game—have given that region a reputation amongst the fraternity which few places outside of Quebec enjoy.

Whatever the region chosen by the visitor for exploitation, he will find it easy of access, with excellent facilities for procuring reliable guides when necessary, and supplies, comfortable accommodation at many places, and when away from the confines of civilization splendid camping grounds everywhere. He will meet with a hospitable people who will willingly furnish any further detailed information regarding routes, etc., that may be required, and with the healthy and invigorating air, fragrant with the scent of the balsam and pine, he can ramble at leisure through the vast stretches of country assured of valued trophies of his skill and the enjoyment of the most glorious outing that can be proffered by any land to the devotee of the rod, rifle or canoe.



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SPECIAL NOTICE

Sportsmen desiring further particulars regarding Quebec, or relating to arrangements for an outing in that Province, are requested to communicate with the following:—

- ARCHER BAKER, European Traffic Manager, 67 and 68 King William St. E.C., and 30 Cockspur St. S.W., London, Eng.; 7 James St., Liverpool, Eng.; and 67 St. Vincent St., Glasgow, Scotland.
- H. J. Colvin, District Passenger Agent, 197 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
- E. V. SKINNER, General Eastern Agent, 353 Broadway, New York.
- H. McMurtrie, Freight and Passenger Agent, 629-631 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- C. G. OSBURN, Freight and Passenger Agent, 129 East Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.
- W. W. MERKLE, Freight and Passenger Agent, 1229 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D.C.
- A. J. Shulman, City Passenger and Freight Agent, 233 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.
- A. E. EDMONDS, City Passenger Agent, 7 Fort Street West, Detroit, Mich.
- F. W. Salsbury, Commercial Agent, 409 Smith Building, Pittsburg, Pa.
- J. F. LEE, General Agent, Passenger Dept., 228 South Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
- C. E. USSHER, G.P.A. Lines East of Lake Superior, Montreal, Que.

Government maps of various sections of the Province of Quebec may be obtained upon application to

N. E. CORMIER,
Provincial Game Warden and Fishery Overseer,
Ayimer East, Que.

LEASED TERRITORIES

Comparatively few of the many fishing waters in Quebec province, north of the St. Lawrence, excepting the salmon streams, have been leased, and even in many of those waters which are under lease fishing may be had, provided the intending angler is properly introduced. Hunting rights have been leased in a very small portion of the province, so small a portion having been reserved as to make it hardly worth mentioning.

Information as to portions leased may be obtained from G.P.A., C.P. Ry., Montreal, through any C P. Ry. Agent.

Export of Deer, Caribou and Moose

CANADIAN CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

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CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

Ottawa, 18th August, 1899.

To Collector of Customs:

The following Regulations respecting the Export of Deer, shot for sport by persons not domiciled in Canada, have been made and established, viz.:—

1. Deer when shot for sport under Provincial or Territorial Anthority in Canada, by any person not domiciled in Canada, may be exported under the following conditions and limitations:—

1. The deer may be exported only at the Customs Ports of Halifax, Yarmouth, McAdam Junction, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Niagara Falls, Fort Erie, Windsor, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, and such other Ports as shall from time to time by the Minister of Customs be designated for the export of deer.

—2. The exportation of deer in the carcase or parts thereof (except as to cured deer heads and hides of deer) shall be permitted only during or within fifteen days after the "open season" allowed for shooting deer under the laws of the Province or Territory where the deer to be exported has been shot.

3. No person shall in one year export more than the whole or parts of two deer, nor shall exportation of such deer be made by the same person on more than two occasions during one calendar year.

4. Deer in the carcase or any part thereof which has been killed in contravention of any Provincial or Territorial law shall not be exported, nor shall any deer in the carcase or parts thereof be exported without the permit of the Collector of Customs accompanying the shipment.

5. A person, not domiciled in Canada, who has shot deer for sport and not for gain or hire, under Provincial or Territorial Authority may make an export entry in duplicate of deer in the carcase or parts thereof so shot by him and allowed to be exported—upon subscribing and attesting before a Collector of Customs a Declaration in the following form to be annexed to said export entry, viz.:—

(As per Form in Appendix)

6. The exporter shall produce his license or permit for shooting deer under Provincial or Territorial Authority to the Collector of Customs before the exportation of the deer, and the Collector shall endorse thereon a description of the quantity and parts entered for exportation.

The Collector of Customs at any Customs Port of Entry designated for the Export of Deer, upon receiving the said export entries duly completed, may thereupon under the seal of the Custom Heuse, issue his permit for the exportation of the deer, if satisfied as to the identity of the sportsman and that the exportation is not prohibited.

JOHN McDougald, Commissioner of Customs.

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No. 1063 B

ugust, 1899.

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APPENDIX.

Form of Declaration to be made in connection with the Export of Deer, shot for sport by persons not domiciled in Canada.

(1.)*

that the deer described in the annexed Export Entry together with the deer heretofore exported by me within the present calendar year are not parts of more than two deer; and I verily believe that the exportation of the deer described in the annexed entry is not prohibited.

Collector of Customs.

(1*) Parts exported and place of exportation.

As export from Canada is permitted only at the ports specified, sportsmen should ship from the interior to the most convenient authorized Customs Port shown in paragraph 1.

Certificates of membership of hunting or fishing clubs are not valid licenses or permits under clause 6. The regular Provincial License for the current hunting season issued by a person authorized by the Commissioner of Lands, Forests and Fisheries must be produced.

On sufficient notice to General Passenger Agent, C.P. Ry., Montreal, direct, or through any C. P. Ry. agent, a passenger representative will meet any party of sportsmen, and assist them in making necessary Customs arrangements.

Tourists and Sportsmen's Outfits

CANADIAN CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

The articles which may be brought into Canada (in addition to wearing apparel, on which no duty is levied), as tourists' outfits, comprise guns, fishing rods, canoes, tents, camp equipment, cooking utensils, musical instruments, Kodaks, etc., etc.

A deposit of duty on the appraised value of the articles imported must be made with the nearest Collector on arrival in Canada, which deposit will be returned in full, provided the articles are exported from Canada within six months.

REPORT FOR DEPOSIT ON TOURIST'S OUTFIT

(In Duplicate)

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SYNOPSIS GAME LAWS

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HUNTING

BIG GAME

Open Season

Moose and Deer, September 1st to December 31st, inclusive, excepting Ottawa and Pontiac Counties.

Moose and Deer in Ottawa and Pontiac Counties, October 1st to November 30th, inclusive.

Caribou, September 1st to January 31st.

Bear, August 20th to June 30th.

No more than two moose, three deer, and two caribou may oe killed in one season by any one person.

Dogs may be used to hunt red deer only between October 20th and November 1st.

The young of deer, moose or caribou if only one year old or less, must not be killed.

Cow moose must not be killed at any time.

OTHER GAME

Open Season

Mink, Otter, Marten, Pekan, Fox (except yellow or red), Raccoon—November 1st to March 31st, inclusive.

Fox (yellow or red), at all times.

Hare, November 1st to January 31st, inclusive.

Muskrat, April 1st to April 30th, inclusive.

Beaver are protected until November 1st, 1902.

GAME BIRDS

Open Season

Woodcock, Snipe, Plover, Curlew, Tatler, Sandpiper—September 1st to January 31st, inclusive.

Birch Partridge, Swamp Partridge, September 1st to December 14th, inclusive.

White Partridge (Ptarmigan), November 1st to January 31st, inclusive.

Widgeon, Teal or Wild Duck of any kind, except Sheldrake, Loons and Gulls, September 1st to March 31st, inclusive.

Buffle-head Ducks, commonly known as pied-ducks or divers, September 1st to April 14th, inclusive.

Shooting is prohibited between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise of woodcock, snipe, partridge, widgeon, teal or wild duck of any kind, and during such hours it is forbidden to keep exposed any lures or decoys.

Eggs and nests of all above wild fowl, as well as wild swan, wild goose or Canada goose, must not be disturbed, injured or taken.

INSECTIVOROUS AND OTHER BIRDS

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All small song or insectivorous birds are protected.

EAST AND NORTH OF SAGUENAY RIVER

Regulations for that part of the counties of Chicoutimi and Saguenay to the east and north of the River Saguenay are the same as the foregoing, except for the following the open season is as shown below:

Caribou, September 1st to February 28th, inclusive.
(Not more than four Caribou may be killed in one season.)

Otter, October 15th to April 14th, inclusive. Hare, October 15th to February 28th, inclusive. Muskrat, November 1st to March 31st, inclusive. Birch or Swamp Partridge, September 15th to January 31st, inclusive.

White Partridge (Ptarmigan), November 15th to February 28th, inclusive.

HUNTING LICENSE

Non-residents are required to obtain licenses to hunt, which may be procured on application to General Passenger Agent, C. P. Ry., Montreal, through any agent of the C. P. Ry., at a cost of \$25.00 for each person.

Licenses should be kept in the personal possession of the sportsman at all times, as they are subject to production on demand of Game Warden.

WASTE OF GAME

No person who has killed or taken any bird or animal suitable for food shall allow the flesh thereof to be destroyed or spoilt, and no person who has killed or taken a fur-bearing animal shall allow the skin thereof to be destroyed or spoilt.

TRANSPORTATION (Entire Province)

After the first fifteen (15) days of the close season all public carriers are forbidden to transport any game or portions or hides thereof.

FISHING

FISH (Entire Province)

Open Season

Bass, June 16th to April 14th, inclusive.
Maskinonge, July 2nd to May 24th, inclusive.
Pickerel (Dore), May 16th to April 14th, inclusive.
Speckled Trout, May 1st to September 30th, inclusive.
Lake Trout, Grey Trout, or Lunge, December 2nd to October 14th, inclusive.

Salmon, February 2nd to August 14th, inclusive.
Whitefish, December 2nd to November 9th, inclusive.
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FISHING LICENSES

Non-residents are required to obtain licenses to fish, which may be obtained on application to the General Passenger Agent, C.P. Ry., Montreal, through any agent of the Company.

License Fee, one month, \$10.00.
" two months, 15.00.
" three months, 20.00.

Licenses should be kept in the personal possession of the angler, as they are subject to production on demand of Game Warden.

TRANSPORTATION (Entire Province)

After the first ten (10) days of the close season all public carriers are forbidden to transport any kind of fish.

PROTECTION OF FORESTS FROM FIRE

The value of the Canadian forests can hardly be over-estimated, although the destruction of small portions of them by fires amounts annually to a serious item. Anyone who has been in a district over which a fire has recently passed will appreciate the utter ruin of the district for several years for the tourist, the hunter, and the angler. We believe that every true sportsman is glad to do anything in his power to prevent destruction of the forests and will observe carefully the following suggestions of the fire rangers:—

"The greatest care should be exercised between April 1st and October 31st, and if a fire is made in the forest, or at a distance of less than half a mile therefrom, or upon any island, for cooking or obtaining warmth, the

"maker should-

1st. Select a locality in the neighborhood in which there is the smallest quantity of vegetable mat-ter, dead wood, brunches, brushwood, dry leaves, or resinous trees.

2nd. Clear the place in which he is about to light the fire by removing all vegetable matter, dead trees, branches, brushwood, and dry leaves from the soil within a radius of ten feet from the fire.

3rd. Observe every reasonable care and precaution to prevent such fire from spreading, and carefully extinguish the same before quitting the place.

"Great care should be exercised to see that burning "matches, ashes of pipes and lighted cigars, or burning "gun wadding, or any other burning substance, should be completely extinguished before the sportsman leaves

"the spot.

"Too much care cannot be exercised in these important "matters."

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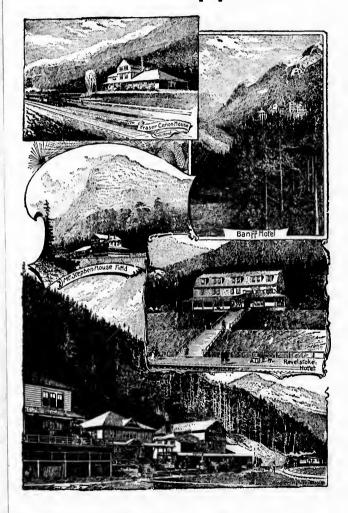
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